Additional Pacts Relative to the Structure of the Polyps Abbitional Facts Relative to the Structure of the Polypa-The Grand Distinctions between Animals and Plants-Organization of the Egg-The Acalepha-Structure of the Jelly-Faib-Phosphorescence of the Ocean in part produced by the Medinas-Difference between the Polypa and Medinas-Mote of Groveth of this Species-Discove-ries of Sara, Krobn, and Chamesuo-The Echinodermata Interesting Pieki of flavasidation Open-Structure of this Species-Moke of Lacomotion-Digestive and Gircu-latory Apparatus-Evidence of Design in this Department of the Work of Creation.

this species—Mode of Lecomotion—Digestive and Circulatory Appearatus—Evidence of Design in this Bepariment
of the Work of Creation.

LADIER AND GENTLEMEN: The last lecture was occupied in tracing the characteristic features of the
polyps—the lowest of the radiated animals. I showed how simple, and nevertheless how beautiful and
well adapted the structure of these animals is. We
find in them only one organ, and yet we find almost
all the functions of animal life. That one organ is
the stomach—an ample cavity with two openings, a
mouth and a hole at the bottom of the sack emptying into the general cavity of the body; thus the
food, when digested, is mixed with water, which
constantly fills the general cavity of the body. This
mixture of see-water is constantly set in motion by
capillary ella, or hair-like appendages covering the
whole surface of the internal cavity, as well as the
internal cavity of the tentacles, and by the partitions
which run from the external well of the animal towhich is then kept in motion in different currents,
some ascending, others descending, so that there is
constantly kept up a circulation of the digested food.
The walls of the animal are permeable to this liquid
—that portion which is nutritive remains in the walls
of the animal, while the water, which has been the
vehicle for this food, is pushed out by the contraction of the animal.

There are two exits for the food; either through on of the animal.

There are two exits for the food; either through

There are two exits for the food; either through the mouth again, or by the small openings in the tentacles. The water which fills the general cavity enters also through the tentacles and the mouth—alternately through one or the other. But as there are muscular fibres similar to the flesh of higher animals, which can be elongated by gradual contraction or expansion, this cavity can be alternately shut, so that by the contraction of the mouth the introduction of water may be allowed or prevented. The contents of the stomach may be kept within the cavity by the contraction of the lower opening of the intestinal cavity; and, again, the tonacles can contract at their end, and so prevent the water from escaping: and while the digested food is moving with the water within the cavity, with the tentacles thus contracted, nothing escapes—but after the nutritive escaping: and while the digested food is moving with the water within the cavity, with the tentacles thus contracted, nothing escapes—but after the nutritive portion of the food has been absorbed by the walls of the animal, then the water is allowed to escape through its mouth, as well as the other opening. An agency or influence is undoubtedly exerted upon the surface of the animal by the surrounding water, which may be compared to the respiration of animals that live in the water. There is something similar to bronchial respiration in some of the lower animals that live in the water. There is something similar to bronchial respiration in some of the lower animals that live in the water, where the action of the water acts on the fluids in the animals, and produces upon them a change which enables the fluid to become a portion of the living creature. These changes are very complicated, and not all fully understood. There is much room for investigation, with reference to the changes which the food undergoes, in order that it may become a portion of the living animal. What is more wonderful than what we see every day—a cow grazing, and turning the grass into brain, muscles, bone: That is constantly going on; and different animals produce the same changes upon common food, with different organs, but in all the same result. Thus the same food is transformed in one case into the body of the hare; in another, into that of the deer; and in another into the body of the elephant. With the same food these animals not only reproduce, but create, as it were, their bodies, under the influence of the primitive intental principle which is the cause of their existence.

Another system of organs existing in the polypi

ternal cavity, or outside, on the tentacles. These two forms have been the foundation of the two great divisions of the polypi, namely, the actinoide, the name derived from the Greek word for "ray," and the hydroide, because these animals resemble that one which has been called the hydra—a name rominding you of a fearful animal. Thus these harmless, minute, almost microscopic animals, have re-ceived that formidable name.

You see here (pointing to a diagram) eggs forming on the outer side. Some are not isolated as in this case. In many instances the eggs hang in bunches, as you have them, for instance in that diagram.

I then alluded to other differences in polypi, where some were isolated individuals and others combined; the latter budding on one and the same stem, thus forming three large groups of individuals united by their base. It is a peculiarity of polypi to be fixed on the soil. There are no free swimming animals among them. Some are attached to other bodies at the bottom of the sea. Some are fixed at will, or move at will, from their location; but there are no move at any of them have some likeness to plants, and were indeed long mistaken for plants. Even so late as the middle of the eighteenth century, naturalists quarrelied about the vegetable kingdom have been introduced among the polyps. But it is now fully understood that they belong to the animal kingdom; while, on the other hand, many organizations which belong truly to the vegetable kingdom have been introduced among the polypi, and must of course be rejected from that class and be again classed among the plants. There is, indeed, some difficulty in distinguishing some of the lower types of plants and animals. I have already alluded to one grand distinction between them. The existence of a stomach is a chief characteristic of an simm, and no being should be introduced into the animal kingdom in which a storiasch does not exist. should be fine for prompt of alleriches should be some the series of the control of the control

I will now proceed to demonstrate another class of these animals—the Acatephe, or "nettieskinned."

The name of this class is derived framencial explain. You have example of Mechace in these diagrams. They have many relations to the polypication of the one general of the control of the soil. They have no point of attachment. They cannot fix themselves all free—independent of the soil. They have no means by which they can become sitached; and all have the mouth downward, while all polype have the mouth upward. In the very joint of attachment. They cannot fix the work of the soil. They have no means by which they can become sitached; and all have the mouth downward, while all polype have the mouth upward. In the very joint of the soil of the

networks.

The internal structure of this class-is more complicated than that of the preceding, though it follows the same plan. We have here also the organs artanged as rays round the central cavity. This central cavity contains numerous independent organs. While we had in polys and mediuse the function of digestion and respiration produced by one and the same cavity branching within the recess of the body, in this class we have an alimentary cavity forming a stonanch and extending sometimes in several circumvolutions through the body; and the respiratory function performed by independent appendages. The fluid is set in motion by organs independent always of the alimentary canal as well as respiratory organs, though all in connection, and in connection similar to what obtains among the medusas.

Many of the facts which I shall add now were not fully ascertained until lately. But recently I had an opportunity of studying he internal structure of this class while on board a vessel employed in the coast survey. I have thus been enabled to observe more attentively the star-fishes and discover how intimately allied they are to the medusas and polyps. I may here be permitted to remark that, notwithstanding the rough material which is at hand on the shores of radiated animals, there is no work existing on the polypl of the American coast; there is no work in which you can find even a dry catalogue of this species. Though so many beautiful works on the Natural History of this country, and especially of this State, have been produced, it is somewhat surprising that there is no record whatever of the radiated animals. There is no work on the meduse. These three classes of radiata afford an ample field of investigation, and one which will fully compensate the labor bestowed upon it. It is due to the cause of truth and science that the public teacher should not only ascertain what is known but also what is to be done, this group having been much more neglected than others of the sharehal into the animals. There is no work

was induced to admit that these ten types were of the same species, being only different stages of the same species, being only different stages of the same being. This was regarded as rather inadmissible, until lately a German naturaliat named Krohn, in the course of investigations on the coast of Sichy, accertained distinctly that it was the fact, and if that in one and the same species there is a set of isociated individuals having eggs which never separate is and form individual groups of animals, while each individual of these bunches lays isolated eggs, which of these bunches lays isolated eggs, which for these bunches lays isolated eggs, which of the work of the successive generations which do not resemble each of the region of the successive generations which do not resemble each of the region of the successive generations which do not resemble each of the region of the successive generations which do not resemble acceptance with the grand-parents are similar to the grand-individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in individual, but they have been ascertained beyond a doubt, and especially through the care of the Swed in polyton of the part of the succession of the succession of forms which show a progress. While a specially through the care of the Swed in polyton of the part of the succession of the succession of forms which show a progress. The next class of which I shall generate the succession of forms which show a progress. The next class of which I shall generate the succession of forms which show a progress of the body, i

To the Editor of the National Whig.

The Union and the Kendall Correspondence. The "Inion" of Friday evening last denies a statement of "W." in the New York Herald, that the President had requested the senior editor of that payrnot to publish the letters of "G. W. K." It is true the correspondent of the Herald did not state the case exactly as it occurred, having received it perhaps second-handed; and, therefore, the Union quibbles on the terms used by him in giving the case. I will, however, relieve the Union and the "W." from the difficulty in which they appear to be in by stating the case distinctly. The President did send his private secretary to Mr. Ritchle, at the time stated, to say to him not to republish those letters; but the message having come too late, the way the old gentleman got out of his difficulty was by saying that he had sent a note to the office to that effect, but the matter was already set up. The President was very much displeased at it; and said, moreover, that he had told Mr. Ritchle before not to do so. The Union may call me a "mendacious scribbler" for stating facts, but as it has informed the public of having "found me out," it is only fair that I should occasionally try to "find it out." This matter was a subject of discussion in the cabinet on Saturday last.

"I declare in the face of day that this Government."

"I declare in the face of day that this Government was not instituted for the purpose of offensive war, No; it was framed (to use its own language) for the common defence and generel welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I call that offensive war which goes out of our own limits and jurisdiction for the attainment of objects not within those limits and that jurisdiction."—John Randolfm in 1806.

Ex 1806.

Louis Fitzgerald Tasistri, of John Tyler memory, is the agent appointed by Mr. Polk to carry despatches to Mexico for the recall of Mr. Trist.

Boston Atlas.

HAB HIS THROAY OUT WIFE A TELEGRAPH WIRE.—A young gentleman named Sawyer, of high respectability, was ridin, at a very fast rate to see a female acquisitance in Dearbor county, Indiana, a few days since, when he came up agains the telegraph wires, which cut his throat, producing almoinstant death. The wires had been lowered for the purpos of making certain repairs on the film. He was a resident of Whitewater township, Hamilton county, Ohio.

C: The Boston Traveller states that spurious two's an five's of the New Haven Bank are in circulation. As the are evidently from the same source of the spurious ten' the only selvy will be to refuse all bills of that bank, of the present plates.

present plates.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT. —A fatal accident happened u
the Fitchburg railroad on Sameoles. DEPLORABLE ACCIDING.—A fatal accident happened upon the Pitchburg railroad on Saturday last, the cause of white was the foolbardy practice of jumping from the care will they are in motion. An Irish laborer upon a gravel car a tempted to jump off in this fashion, but was thrown protrate upon the track, and the whole train passed over him, cutting him in two in the middle. Of course he died instantly like remains were brought over the road, and given to his friends in Charlestown.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 1, 1847

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

From the New Orleans Picayane, Oct. 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES L. DAY.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Jas. 1. Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived at a late hour last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 19th inst., with a number of invalid soldiers. "Two died on the passage, viz: Richard Beamish, 12th Infantry, on the 20th inst., and Wm. Miller, of company D. Voltigeurs, on the 23d. The James L. Day brought over the following passengers:

and Wm. Miller, of company D. Voltigeurs, on the 23d. The James L. Day brought over the following passengers:

Mrs. Capt. White, Major Gook, Lieut. F. O. Jones, Lieut. Mayne, Lieut. C. J. Deutchman, Lieut. Julius Fonbesn, Lieut. P. H. Gurren, Lieut. Gray, Messrs. Shutter & Runnel, Jno. M. Ogden, Domingo Sirene, Thomas Dubatt, J. A. Chase, T. A. Arnistrong, Chas. Keen, John H. Hammer, Thos. Nickerson, Dr. McFurlane, Capt. Plummer, Mr. Matthewson, Lieut. Charron, Lieut. Cracke, Wm. R. Logan.

There had been no later arrivals direct from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz, when the James L. Day left. We have not even a well authenticated runor touching Gen. Scott and his army.

The Arco-Iris publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the Genius of Liberty. We subjoin the correspondence:

Communications between Gen. Santa Ana and Col. Childs, at Puebla.

Headquattras—Maxican Aray.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose. of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of Berning its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency then

rights of their hands specied.
God and liberty, headquarters in Puebla, September 25th, 1847.
ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.
To Senor Col. D. Thos. Childs, commander of the United States Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS, City of Puebla, Mexico Soptember 25, 1847. Po his Excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in fro

Soptember 25, 1847.

This Excellency, D. Andown Lopez de Santa Ana, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in front of this city. In all the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this ferroon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken poor or costoring to the full engagement of their tiberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the United States army. You like sartison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, and the property of the fact and the contemples. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla named the point of defence which the two occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla named and the property and privileges of all have been maintened and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that it would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation, whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the say and molestation, whether it is equally my greates wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the say and an another and the suited state. With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army,
Civil and Millitar Governor.

The Arco Iris of the 13th instant furnishes inte-cesting news from Puebla, which is translated to ou-lands by the Genius of Liberty. It is a fitting seque-

realing news from Puebla, which is translated to our hands by the Genius of Liberty, It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence:

Puebla, 25th.—At 5 o'clock in the evening of yeasterday, the points of San Juan de Dios, Santa Rose, and Santa Monica, commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs, and grenades, into the centre of the city, which suffered in consequence some considerable injury.

Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the cannonade ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

Puebla, 25th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cutton bales was received. Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco, for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of this work, the Americans from the fort of San Joae kept up a continual fire upon the work, men, which being atoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and greandes from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private clizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Carnen, and requested of him piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of user for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent Santa Ross, and openated to the beautiful as mall body of the later as trongly opposed to leaving their monsatic asylum.

Puebla, Sopt. 30.—To-day partial tranquillity reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard through the later are strongly opposed to leaving their monsatic asylum.

Puebla, Sopt. 30.—To-day partial tranquillity reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard through the cambon, and the explosion of some error and the structure of the control o

ing will be done with those of Santa Monica, at though the latter are strongly opposed to leaving their monastic asylum.

PURBLA, Sept. 30.—To-day partial tranquilling reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some green ades thrown in the direction of San Jana del Rio, in the rear of whose church Gen. Rea last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to open or San Jose. Our soldiers are complaining very much and say, they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time. The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.

PUEBLA, Oc. 2.—Since Santa Ana's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton store-house of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground, and 300 bales of the same article were entirely consumed in the conven of Santa Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of belis, which an onunced the incendiarism, were very much alarmed believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments, and were storming the city.

From the same source we derive the following nar rative of events subsequent to those aboved detailed Santa Ana is evidently reduced to great straits:

On the first of the present month Gen. Santa Ana at the head of 2000 cavalry and hinartry and threpioces of artillery, salled out of Pueblo, intending to stack the American train which let Jalapa on the lat inst., and reached Feroto on the 4th. But before a riving at Teperpalusloc the designs of the comman deviates alleged that they were firmly convoluted and privates alleged that they were firmly convo

chand dat yered, at st. Oats and their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it, yered, at st. Oats and their want of success in their battles against the lard sold makes and unskillfulness. Even some of them loudly declared him to be a traitor, and consequently to be unworthy of holding any command in the Mexican army. The greater part of these transaction took place at Nopalues.

54.37 1-2 12 30 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Quarvarso directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops ender him. But the Genden of the Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither by the latest accounts he was wending his way. He publicly declared that his area at 46 of the Republic.

All the letters from the Interior coincide in saying that Gen. Santa Ane, conscious of his impotency to effect anything more either in the carrying on of the war, or of adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way towards Guatemula, for the purpose of leaving the republic of Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaen is only a pretext to the quiet accomplishment of his designs.

The concept that Gen. Santa Ana, was undeavoring.

selfict anything more either in the carrying on of the war, or of adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way towards Ginatennia, for the purpose of less ing the republic of Mexico Greecy and the purpose of less ing the republic of Mexico Greecy and the bummen. The reports that Gen. Sent had yet and the designs. The reports that Gen. Sent had yet and the designs of the designs. The reports that Gen. Sent had yet and the control has send on the cause of the country, and to continue the war without respite upon the enemies of Mexican ladependence and religion.

The Genius of Liberty says that Sr. Pens y Pens les discharging the duties of President at Queretare. He has refused to recognize, as his associate in power, the individuals nominated and appointed by Santa Anna. He proposes that Congress shall take upor the return of Capt. G. While, of the Louisiana battor. The Genius of Liberty of the 13th inst. announces the return of Capt. G. While, of the Louisiana battor of the American force was strongly fortified and well prepared to receive and repel all attacks. He encountered no guerrillas on the route. Two or three guerrillas south content which are the only trophes that can be expected of the Americans, would quickly scamper in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken which are the only trophes that can be expected for the American, would quickly scamper in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken which are the only trophes that can be expected for the American, would quickly scamper in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken which are the only trophes that can be expected for the American, would quickly scamper in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken believed to the critical state of the American, would quickly scamper in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken from a marvaling party of guerrillas.

We find no other mention of Gen. Lane and hits command than its given incidentally in the same duty of the control of the c

last accounts, but could not get over the bar without lightening. Lighters had been sent from Vera Cruz to her assistance.

The Genius of Liberty of the 15th inst. gives an

to her assistance.

The Gentiu of Liberty of the 15th inst. gives an account of an expedition against the generillas, sent yout by Gen. Patterson, in which several parties of bandits were encountered and destroyed, and a large amount of arms of all kinds captured.

The Arco-Iris of the 16th inst. speaks of the extensive preparations making at Vorgara to despatch a train. It says there are more than 4,000 troops there, of all arms. Their number leads the editor to conjecture that Gen. Patterson has in view an expedition against some State not hitherto invaded by the American arms, instead of reinforcing General Scott.

The same paper has some speculations upon the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro, but mentions no facts. Among other things it mentions that there are those who pretend that the minds of the people of the interior have undergone a change since our occupation of the city of Mexico, and that they are disposed for peace upon any terms. We have little fath in this.

Major Webster, of the Massachusetts Regiment.

Major Webster, of the Massachusetts Regim

son.—Pic.

U. S. steamship Mississippi, Com. Alex. Slideli Mackenzie, sailed from Pensucola for Vera Cruz, on the 17th ult.

ICJ Agency for the National Whig is Georgetown—The clittens of Georgetown are respectfully informed that JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Eag., Broker, de., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union tay era, is agent for the National Whig. Persons elseirous or being served with the National Whig in Georgetown will please leave their names and residences with Mr. Bronaugh.

DJ—ENOCH W. SMALLWOOD, Garrison street, Navy Vard, is Agent for the National Whig. Persons weight to be supplied with the paper will please leave their names at his store and they will be served.

The Columbian Fountain

POR SATURDAY, November 6th, will contain, be its tastal variety, a report of the truly eloquent: An On Tempersance, recently delivered by Rev. Levi R. R. at McKendree Chapel, Northern Liberties. Persons and to de supplied with copies of this interesting speed be accommodated by calling at the Fountain Office, on rev. 1-WINTER FASHIONS.

WINTER FASHIONS.

"The Ladies Furnishing Store,"
Pa. arenue, between 41-% and bit street,
Miss M. A. MURRAY, (late '16 Baltimore,) Agent,
Miss M. A. MURRAY, (late '16 Baltimore,) Agent,
Miss you have been apply of Parisian and South
New York seinter-eighte ladies BONNETS,
and an additional and beautiful stock of
HONNET PLUMES, French ARTIPICIAL PLUSTEERS, and rich HEAD-BRESSES, of the newest styles,
which will be opened for sale on Saturatory, the 6th mean,
and pod supply of rich 66mps, Fringes, and Sigh Bustons,
and pod supply of rich 66mps, Fringes, and Sigh Bustons,
are averaged of the seasonable articles may be found at
the same place.
Outrich Feathers carefully cleaned and restored.
nov 1—cods.

WASHINGTON RESTAURANT RAND & WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

THIS Establishment has been fitted up and furnished of the kind ever conducted in Wassers to excel any time of the kind ever conducted in Wassers to excel any time of the kind ever conducted in was seen to be a consistent of the purpose of the commencement—unsurpassed in any respectively with our respects to frenche and the public at large, not ing their patronage, we have only to say, in conclusion odd. (intell.)

DENTIST SURGEON DENTIST

City Intelligence.

SECOND STREET.—Take a walk up Second street, between C and D, and take a look at the place where once a bridge was seen. But there is no bridge now. And why? Well, let us see why. The Councilinen from the Firth Ward have repeatedly introduced bills into the Council Board, asking the passage of them. But the Council Board, asking the passage of them. But the Council has as often refused to pass them "because the Fifth Ward has ne money of present." What a paltry excuse! One might, from this, suppose, that the Corporation of the Metropolis of this Republic is not worth a red cent, and cannot obtain credit for a short time for \$300! One short week age, some of the gentlemen could find money enough in the city vaults to throw away \$50,000. If the Fifth Ward has no money just now, they certainly can get a short credit. Now we hope, that when the bill sgain comes up, it will pass.

again comes up, it will pass.

Fire.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the cry of fire was heard, and the bells were rung. The alarm was caused by the burning of two unfinished frame houses at the upper end of 18th afrect west, belonging to Mr. Alexander Boreland. The firemen were soon there, but were unable to save them from total destruction. It is supposed that they were set on fire, and, we understand, were not insured.

**The Last evening the fourth lecture of the Rev. Mr. Recee at the Meth. Prot. Church on 9th street was listened to with great satisfaction by an overflowing audience. The arguments, if we may judge from the upinions of all who heard him, were "powerful."—During his concluding remarks the lecturer held the assembly in breathless attention by his masterly cloquesse.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman, a Representative from North Carolina, has arrived in our city, and takes up, his abode at Brown's Hotel. Cel. Craig of the Army, has also arrived, and stops at Coleman's.

WATCH HOUSE. - Arrested : Patrick Venable, white drunk and "for the first time in his life" disorderly; paid costs and gave security for his good behavior for the space of six months.

Arrivals at Gotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN. L, BY 9. B. COLEMAN.
B Gadaden, S C
J Conturier, N Y
II E Lawrence, New Orleans
E Kane, U S N
Mr Dunlery, Baltimore
Mr Yorker, W
B Lawell,
Juo Eljara, W
Wm Burroughs, y, N Y
E H Grandin, D C
A Hick and lady, N Y
Jas C Hariland und lady, N Y
W Brand, N Y
C M Kibbin, Pa
Mr Thomson, Mo
Mrs Thomson, Mo
Mrs Swinney, Mo
Miss Swinney, Mo

RL, BY T. S. BROWN.

W. I. Campbell, Baltimore
W. W. Atkinson, Georgetown
W. W. Atkinson, Georgetown
W. W. Atkinson, Georgetown
W. W. Moseby, Ohio
J. Thos. W. H. Moseby, Ohio
J. B. Brook and son, Mil.
M. Bromett, Mil.
Holivar Ward, Va.
W. Minor and lady, Ohio
J. W. Bastham, Ky.
H. T. Gornet, Old Dominion
S. B. Atwell,
W. Robi Frank, Jr.
P. M. Crain, Mo
Jas. K. Siephens, Tenn.

6. 1071E.

's HOTEL. W W Atherton, U S N Dr J A Whelton, Va N F Vowles, Va E Harding, U S A J V Strange, Va B Daraccasse, N Y
B Almin, N Y
B B Lancaster, Baltis
R D Barker, La
J W Kinney, Texas George T Bobson, W U Smith, Va W Williams, Va C R Gordon, Miss. M H Rose, N Y

Miss Fitzhanos, N C G W S Bacon, N Y S Benton, Pa Geo C Thomas, Wash Geo M D Burke,

Ship News.

PORT OF WARHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1847. ARRIVED.

ARBIVED.

Steamer Columbia, George Guyther master, merhandike to the District—Baldimore.
Schr Pioneer, M. Barnard master, coal, to Wm E
Stubbs—Philadelphia.
Schr Wm D Wagbes, Wm Newcomb master, coal,
b. M. Derenger—Philadelphia.

io H. M. Derenger—Pfuladelphia, Schr Statesman, Elljah Windser master, lumber, io John Purdy—Salabury. Behr Angeline, B. Butler master, wood, to Georgo Mattingly—river.

CANAL TRADE. CANAL TRADE

Canal-boat Phessant, wood, for J. Wilson.
Fashlon, wood, J. Hill.

Chance, wood, J. Hill.

Sarah Louiss, wood, H. B. Thorn.
Llon, wood, J. Hill.

Sarah Louiss, wood, H. B. Thorn.
Llon, wood, J. Hill.

Johnsun, wood, H. Haislip.

Sea Gull, wood, J. B. Boone.

Old Doninion, wood, E. Waters.

Marion, wood, W. Warder.

Help, wood, J. Wilson.

Louisa, wood, J. Wilson.

Eliza, wood, Several citizens.

Prince William, wood, E. Waters.

POST OF GEORGETOWN, NOVEMBER 1, 1847.

Schr Pocahontas, Price, potatoes,
Schr Intelligence, Read, wood,
Schr James Hutchinson, Bankhead, wood,
Schr James Hutchinson, Bankhead, wood,
Schr Senator, Knapp, New York, to F. & A. H.
odge, freight for the District. DIED,

On the 25th ultime, after a short illness, in the 63d year of ner age, MARY NARDEN, a native of France, but for the last therty-eight years a resident of Washington. It NEW I ESTABLISHMENT.

M. GASSAWAY & C. SPENCE,

HAVING associated themselves together under the

HAVING associated themselves together under the firm of GASSAWAY & SPENCE, for the purpose of conducting the BOOPTAND SHOEL BUSINESS, in all Ha various breakense, would therefore most respectfully inform the citizens of value mortropolis that they inver laid in a superior stock of Yrench and American CALF ShiNs, with the very beet quality of Spenish and English BRND-SOLE LEATHER, with a general assortment of other materiate, which they will manifest the superior of the supe

r CASH.

Members of Congress, Heads of Departments, citizens of strangers who prefer case and elegance combined, are vited to give us a call.

GASSAWAY & SPENCE,
South side Pa. avenue, 5 doors west of 6th arect,
oct 25-skjant. Hearly opposite Brown's Hotel

St. Matthew's Church, --The Very Rev. P. Vannasars, D. D., Provincial of the Society of susas, will preach in this Church on Monday evening, at 7.12 o'clock, the Eve of All Souls. oct 30-25. 7.14 o'ches, the Eve of All Sonia.

Temperatuse Meeting.—A Public Temperatuse will be held by the Innied Britans of Temperatuse will be held by the Innied Britans of Temperatuse Association No. 1, at the McKendruan (M. E.). Cliumth, on Monday evening sext, the first day of November, at 1 130 c'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. George Copway, a Chief of the Chippeway Nation. The public are most respectfully invited to attend.

By order:

R. Prest No. 1 U. B. T.

GRO. SAVAGE L. S. BECK,
Committee of Arrangements. oct 30—2.

By C. H. VAN PATTER, M. D.

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receive the state to a tild the above named work 20 and the state to a tild the above named work 20 and the state of the above named work 20 and the state of the